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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     LEARNING ANNEX HOLDINGS, LLC,
      and LEARNING ANNEX, LLC,
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                     Plaintiffs,
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                                              09 Civ. 4432 (SAS)
                 v.
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      WHITNEY EDUCATION GROUP, INC.,
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      et al.,
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                     Defendants.
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                                               July 13, 2011
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                                                10:50 a.m.
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     Before:
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                          HON. SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN
                                               District Judge
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                                 APPEARANCES
15
      HARRIS, CUTLER & HOUGHTELING LLP
16
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           JULIE WITHERS
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      JOHN D. RAPOPORT, P.C.
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     BY: JOHN RAPOPORT
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           Attorneys for Defendants Rich Global LLC
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           and Cash Flow Technologies, Inc.
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THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise.

THE COURT: Please be seated.

MR. RAPOPORT: Good morning, your Honor.

MR. HARRIS: Good morning, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. When we finished trial yesterday and I said good-bye to all of you, I realized we had an unfinished piece of business. And that is on the unjust enrichment claim, as you know, that issue is really for the Court.

And since it's also, according to law of the case, a predicate for the finding of quantum meruit, there's really no verdict until the Court hears the non-jury portion of the case.

And as you also recall, there were three elements to unjust enrichment; two of them were for the jury, very simple questions, and they found both of those questions, not surprisingly, because they are so straight forward, and those questions were: Has Learning Annex proven by a preponderance of the evidence that Rich Dad received services provided by Learning Annex? They said yes. Has Learning Annex proved by a preponderance of the evidence that Rich Dad benefited from the receipt of those services provided by Learning Annex? They said yes.

But it's the third element that is for the Court, not for the jury. I said I would take it as an advisory verdict, but as you know, I'm not bound by it. And, that is, under

principles of equity and good conscience, should Rich Dad be required to pay for these services? And that's the issue today for the Court.

We started to discuss this last Friday afternoon when the defense made its motion for directed verdict. I remember Mr. Rapoport began his argument saying, there's no way that Rich Dad had done anything wrong. And then response, Mr. Harris began to point to some piece of evidence in the record. But I don't consider that a sufficient argument or proffer or trial to the Court. So I thought that's why we're here today.

That said, I thought I'd give it only an hour. So I thought -- I think, unless you think there's any additional evidence that needs to be put before the Court that wasn't before the jury. In the absence of evidence, it's really argument and pointing to the exhibits that you might want me to look at.

You know, I gave one of the witnesses my first book and -- the Zanker book, so I don't have that.

The Court Reporter says it's sitting right there. Can you get it off the witness stand? He thinks it's right there.

MR. HARRIS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: That was my copy.

MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, we have a binder of the exhibits in evidence, which may be better.

THE COURT: All right. You want to do that, that's

17DZLEA1 1 okay too. That's okay too. 2 (Handing) 3 THE COURT: Thank you. 4 MR. HARRIS: It's the plaintiff's exhibits in 5 evidence, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: All right. So let me state for the 7 record, Mr. Harris or Mr. Deitch, do you want to offer any further evidence --8 9 MR. DEITCH: No, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: -- to the Court on this issue? 11 MR. HARRIS: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Rapoport? 12 13 MR. RAPOPORT: No, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: All right, so the evidence is the same 15 evidence that the jury heard. That said, it's your burden of proof, as usual. So 16 17 you want to explain the evidence? 18 MR. HARRIS: Mr. Deitch will be doing the argument, 19 your Honor. 20 MR. DEITCH: Good morning, your Honor. 21 Your Honor, there's overwhelming evidence in this case 22 of wrongful conduct. We respectfully submit this is not a 23

showing that we need to make at this time, and that it is not necessary to support the jury verdict, and I'll address --THE COURT: Wait, wait a minute. Haven't I

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already ruled that unjust enrichment is a matter for the Court?

I sent you an opinion that said that over the weekend. I think

I've since docketed it and it's filed. So if you're saying,

despite your ruling we want to preserve for the record our

objection, we don't believe it's for the Court, despite the

explicit direction of the pattern jury instructions that a jury

may never decide enrichment, you want to take the position that

was an issue for the jury, not for the Court.

MR. DEITCH: That's our position, your Honor, and for the record.

THE COURT: Record of what? I've already clearly ruled but -- and so has New York State, but go ahead.

MR. DEITCH: But, your Honor, we are going to address the evidence of wrongful conduct in detail as the Court has asked us to.

In this case, your Honor, there were at least four types of wrongful conduct. And I'm going to review them now and make reference to the particular exhibits and some of the testimony that evidences that misconduct.

THE COURT: Okay. I've asked you to pause for a minute, I want to take notes, I don't have the computer running yet.

MR. DEITCH: Okay.

THE COURT: Just take a minute.

(Pause)

THE COURT: Okay. You were saying there were four?

MR. DEITCH: Yes, your Honor, and I'll give them four descriptive labels, and then I'll go through each them.

The first label is lies; the second, the cover up; the third, pretext, and the last, the prime rose path.

First I'll talk about the lies. And there were at least, there are at least two lies that I want to talk about with the Court today. The first involves the two e-mails that Ms. Lechter sent on February 2nd, 2006, the one that she sent to Mr. Zanker at 11:15 p.m, that's Exhibit 132, and the one that she sent eight minutes later to Whitney at 11:23 p.m., that's Exhibit 128.

In the first of those e-mails, your Honor certainly recalls that Ms. Lechter stated unequivocally, everything is off. And she also stated, we are stopping negotiations with Whitney. This was a simple unequivocal statement that everything, all of the discussions about forming the new free seminar business was off.

It was also a simple and unequivocal statement that Rich Dad was stopping its discussions with Whitney about developing a new free seminar business, and those two statements were simply a lie.

Eight minutes later, as the Court knows, Ms. Lechter sent an e-mail in which she told John Kane that they love Whitney, and asked Mr. Kane to call her ASAP, as soon as

possible in the morning and gave her cell phone. This, your Honor, is crystal clear unequivocal evidence that Rich Dad affirmatively lied and misled Bill Zanker and the Learning Annex as to whether Rich Dad intended to pursue the new business that Mr. Zanker had developed with the new business partner that he had recommended.

THE COURT: All right. So really you're saying this is one lie.

MR. DEITCH: It's one lie that is evidenced by the two e-mails.

And that second e-mail, just in case I didn't say it clearly, was exhibit 128.

THE COURT: You did say that.

MR. DEITCH: The second lie that I referenced when I said there were two lies that I wanted to talk about, involves the waiver e-mail on February 14th. The Court will recall Mr. Zanker gave uncontradicted testimony that on February 14th, 2006 he spoke with Ms. Lechter, and that Ms. Lechter said that she needed Mr. Zanker to send an e-mail for housekeeping purposes in which he gave up his claim for compensation for the Whitney deal. And, your Honor, that testimony appears in the transcript from page 204, line 25, to 205, line 14. And during the conversation -- and this is unrebutted in this trial testimony, in the trial testimony or in the documentary evidence -- Ms. Lechter repeated the lie that the Whitney deal

that.

was off. She told him that Rich Dad was not negotiating with Whitney. And that testimony specifically is on page 205, line eight and lines 12 to 14.

And, your Honor, the jury clearly believed Mr.

Zanker's testimony in this regard, in that it made a specific finding on the special verdict sheet that Rich Dad had not carried its burden of proof that the February 14th waiver was knowing and voluntary. And given the facts of this case, that jury finding necessarily meant that the jury found that Rich Dad at a minimum failed to inform Mr. Zanker that Rich Dad was still negotiating with Whitney that there were something that he was giving up by giving that waiver. And, of course, it is consistent with Mr. Zanker's testimony that Rich Dad did more than that, that they lied to mislead Mr. Zanker and to fraudulently procure the waiver.

THE COURT: So, according to you, on the telephone call Lechter specifically says Rich Dad is not negotiating with Whitney. She tells Zanker that on February 14th.

MR. DEITCH: Yes. Mr. Zanker testified to that, that she told him that there was no Whitney deal, they weren't talking to Whitney.

It's clear, your Honor, that at that point in time
THE COURT: They were talking to Whitney then?
MR. DEITCH: Yes, your Honor, I'm going to get to
That's part of the cover up.

It's clear that Rich Dad, at a minimum, at that point was highly concerned that it owed a fee to the Learning Annex and that the Learning Annex had a reasonable expectation that it was going to collect that fee or it was entitled to that fee. And to address those concerns, Rich Dad chose to lie. And we believe that these two lies, taken either individually or together, the two lies being the February 2nd lies and the February 14th lie, are sufficient to satisfy the requirement that the Court has said Learning Annex must satisfy in this hearing.

This is consistent with New York law on unjust enrichment, in that the courts have said that it is contrary to equity and good conscience to permit a party to benefit from its own misrepresentations. And I direct the Court's attention to the case of Waldman, W-a-l-d-m-a-n versus New Chapter, citation is 714, 714, F. Supp. 2d, 398. It's a case from the Eastern District of New York in 2010.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, that one was Waldman you said?

MR. DEITCH: Waldman, W-a-l-d-m-a-n.

THE COURT: Versus?

MR. DEITCH: New chapter.

May I continue?

THE COURT: One second.

MR. DEITCH: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DEITCH: Okay. And the reason I mention the Waldman case and the principle that equity and good conscience do not allow a party to benefit from its misrepresentations, is because we believe that the law in New York requires an inequity that does not necessarily include wrongful conduct. While proof of wrongful conduct will show inequity --

THE COURT: Yeah, I think that's right. I don't think that New York law requires wrongful conduct, per se.

MR. DEITCH: I'm sure your Honor is familiar with the Simmons V. Simmons case and its progeny that basically stands for that proposition.

THE COURT: That's New York law, New York case.

MR. DEITCH: Yes.

THE COURT: Not a Federal case.

MR. DEITCH: Correct.

THE COURT: That's a New York case, yeah.

MR. DEITCH: Your Honor, the second form or the second category of wrongful conduct that I want to address has to do with the cover up, and this will address the Court's question about what was going on between Rich Dad and Whitney through this period. And this cover up extends over three consecutive periods. The first being from the February 2nd termination through the February 14th waiver e-mail. The second being from that date, February 14th, to the execution of the letter of intent March 26 between Whitney and Rich Dad, and then from --

THE COURT: Hold on one second.

MR. DEITCH: -- the execution of that letter -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: That's okay. Go ahead.

MR. DEITCH: Then from the execution of that letter of intent in late March until the announcement in the fall of 2006, the public announcement about the Whitney deal.

The first exhibit to which I would draw the Court's attention is Exhibit 128. And this is, this is Sharon

Lechter's -- this I referenced before, it's Sharon Lechter's -- THE COURT: Right, the 11:23 e-mail.

MR. DEITCH: Right, yes 11:23 p.m. e-mail, yes. And in that e-mail Ms. Lechter asked to speak to Mr. Kane as soon as possible. She also indicated that she was planning to go to a Whitney seminar in Phoenix the following week. And the reason I bring that to the Court's attention is that Exhibit 141, which is a February 13th e-mail from Ms. Lechter to Mr. Kane, Ms. Lechter writes to Mr. Kane and tells him how pleased the Rich Dad personnel were who attended the Whitney seminar. And she specifically said, at the end of that e-mail, that she was looking forward to furthering their discussions that week. Clear evidence that they were in fact having those discussions. And these, of course, are the discussions that Rich Dad had told the Learning Annex that it stopped as of February 2nd. And these are the discussions that she denied

page.

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were happening the following day, February 14th, when she
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      told -- when she asked Bill Zanker for the waiver e-mail.
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               THE COURT: So he wrote the e-mail the same day as the
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      alleged telephone call between him and Lechter.
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               MR. DEITCH: No. I believe this e-mail was
      February 13th, and that telephone call was the following day.
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               THE COURT: I thought the waiver e-mail is
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      February 14th?
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               MR. DEITCH: It is. And this e-mail from Mr. Kane is
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      on February 13th.
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               THE COURT: I don't mean that. Sorry. Lechter's
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      phone call with Zanker is the same day as he writes his
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      February 14th e-mail?
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               MR. DEITCH: That's correct.
               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
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               MR. DEITCH: This is Mr. Kane writing on a previous
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      day, or Ms. Lechter.
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               THE COURT: I know. The phone call is the same day.
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      Okay.
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               MR. DEITCH: Okay. Now in that same e-mail, this is
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      exhibit, still exhibit 141.
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               THE COURT: Yeah.
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               MR. DEITCH: Ms. Lechter -- that e-mail was forwarded
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      to Russ Whitney, and his e-mail appears at the top of the first
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And Mr. Whitney notes that Robert Kiyosaki had called

him and left a message along with his cell phone -- left a what he describes as a very nice message. And, again, further evidence that there are discussions and contacts going on between Rich Dad and Whitney during that period.

Ms. Lechter also said, in that e-mail, that she would give Mr. Kane a call the next day, and this is a quote, to update you on our progress with Bill Zanker. And of course this raises a question, progress with what with Bill Zanker?
Bill Zanker had been terminated.

THE COURT: Lechter tells who?

MR. DEITCH: Mr. Kane.

THE COURT: Oh, Kane, that she will update him on the progress with Zanker?

MR. DEITCH: She says I'll give you a call tomorrow, quote, to update you on our progress with Bill Zanker.

THE COURT: Is that in exhibit 141?

MR. DEITCH: Yes. That's a quote.

And I suggest, your Honor, that the Court may infer that Rich Dad was specifically attempting to obtain that waiver to wrongfully cut the Learning Annex out of its entitlement to compensation for the deal.

Okay. The next, the next document also supports that inference. This is Exhibit 223. This was undated. If you recall, your Honor, there was one e-mail that was missing that this is -- it's missing a header at the top. But it's the

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e-mail in which Ms. Lechter forwarded the waiver e-mail to Mr.
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            And what she says she's forwarding is, quote, the
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      Kane.
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      results -- she has the word results in quote marks. The
      results are from meeting last Friday with Mr. Zanker.
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               THE COURT: What's the date of last Friday?
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               MR. DEITCH: I'd have to look at a calendar. If you
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      give me the exhibit, it may give the day of February 14th.
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               THE COURT: Yeah, that's what you have to do.
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               MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, if I turn my phone on, I may
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     be able to get that date for that year.
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               THE COURT:
                           Sure.
               MR. DEITCH: February 14th was a Tuesday, so that
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      following Friday would be February 17th.
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               MR. HARRIS: No.
               MR. RAPOPORT: The 10th.
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               THE COURT: Right.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: It would be February 10th.
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      previous Friday.
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               MR. DEITCH: No. Bill Zanker's e-mail is sent on
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      Tuesday, the 14th.
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               THE COURT: Right. And he says I'm forwarding the
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      results of my meeting last Friday with Zanker. So it's the
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     previous.
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               MR. DEITCH: He may be referring to the previous
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Friday, which would be the 10th.

1 THE COURT: It says the results of my meeting last 2 Friday, okay. 3 MR. DEITCH: Yes, that would be February 10th. 4 THE COURT: Is there any testimony about that 5 February 10th meeting between Lechter and Zanker? MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, there is testimony that --6 7 THE COURT: Either of them -- two people testified here, Lechter and Zanker, one by deposition. Did either of 8 9 them mention a February 10th meeting? 10 MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, I don't recall if it was 11 mentioned by date. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 MR. HARRIS: But there is a document in the record 14 from -- I can get you the exhibit number -- February 7th 15 talking about them doing things together about the Rich Woman book, and there's testimony about how in that period they 16 17 talked about working on Expos and other things like that. 18 THE COURT: You can look in the transcripts of both Lechter and Zanker and see if they said anything about the 19 20 Friday meeting, February 10th. Okay, go ahead. 21 MR. HARRIS: It's Zanker specific. 22 THE COURT: Okay, go ahead. MR. DEITCH: In that same e-mail, Exhibit 223, in 23 24 which Ms. Lechter forwarded the February 14th Bill Zanker 25 e-mail, she says that she's looking forward to seeing Mr. Kane

in Dallas. And that was the Expo to be held on February 18th and 19th of that year, so that following weekend. And she says, she's looking forward to seeing him in Dallas, quote, to discuss next steps. Again, further interest — further evidence that while Rich Dad continued to hide its ongoing discussions with Whitney from the Learning Annex, they were in fact discussing the next steps in the development of their business relationship.

And Mr. Kane testified, and this was uncontradicted, that he and Russ Whitney had --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, who testified?

MR. DEITCH: This is Mr. Kane who testified.

THE COURT: Kane.

MR. DEITCH: By deposition.

THE COURT: Right. And he said?

MR. DEITCH: He said that he and Russ Whitney had dinner with the Kiyosakis on the night of February 18th in Dallas, and that the discussion at dinner was fairly — what he called fairly positive, and that they discussed the fact that they were looking forward to working with each other. And this appears in the trial transcript pain 544, line six through page 545, line six.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DEITCH: So that's mid February. And, of course, your Honor knows -- and this is exhibit 231 -- that a letter of

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intent was signed between --
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               THE COURT: Did you say 241?
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               MR. DEITCH: 231.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               MR. DEITCH: Was signed between Whitney and Rich Dad,
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      signed by Whitney on March 22, and signed by Ms. Lechter for
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      Rich Dad on March 26. And this was seven days and three weeks
      after Sharon Lechter had told Mr. Zanker that everything was
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9
      off.
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               THE COURT: Well --
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               MR. RAPOPORT: Excuse me, seven weeks and three days.
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      I misspoke.
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               THE COURT:
                          What?
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               MR. DEITCH: Seven weeks and three days after
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     February 2nd.
               THE COURT: No, it's not that. She said everything is
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17
      off with you and we are stopping negotiations with Whitney.
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               MR. DEITCH: Yes.
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               THE COURT: All right.
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               MR. DEITCH: The next exhibit to which I bring the
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      Court's attention is Exhibit 151, 151. This is a March 29th
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      e-mail from Mr. Lechter -- excuse me -- from Mr. Kane to Ms.
23
      Lechter. And Mr. Kane, among other things, specifically asked
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     Ms. Lechter if there was anything specific that she wanted them
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      to present when she was coming to Whitney headquarters the
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following -- on April 14th. And this is further evidence that the discussions were continuing between Whitney and Rich Dad, despite the fact that there was -- had been no disclosure, no one had told Bill Zanker about this.

And I note, your Honor, that Mr. Zanker testified — and this again was completely uncontradicted in this trial — that between February 14th and March 22nd, 2006, in other words, between the waiver and the signing of the letter of intent, he had seen Ms. Lechter and the Kiyosakis at Expos and other events, and none of them had ever told him that Rich Dad was continuing its discussions with Whitney. And this appears in the transcript during Mr. Zanker's testimony on page 209, lines eight through 19.

THE COURT: Could you say the pages again?

MR. DEITCH: Page 209, line eight to line 19. It's all on 209.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DEITCH: Then of course, your Honor, you know Exhibit 259, 259 was the Whitney amended 10-K for the year 2007, and this included a number of agreements signed on July 18th, 2006 between Rich Dad and Whitney formalizing their business relationship.

And then Exhibit 181 was the press release that was released in the fall of 2006. And Mr. Zanker testified -- and again this also was completely uncontradicted -- that until he

saw this announcement, he did not know that Rich Dad and Whitney had in fact formed a business, a new free seminar business from which the Learning Annex had been eliminated in February. And that testimony appears on page 358, 358, line nine through 19.

And why didn't Mr. Zanker know? He didn't know because no one had told him. And the overwhelming -- the overwhelming and undisputed evidence is that having lied to Mr. Zanker affirmatively about stopping their negotiations with Whitney, Rich Dad then covered it up.

And the law is clear, your Honor, that where the failure to disclose material facts creates an inequity, that omission is sufficient to support an unjust enrichment claim.

And I refer your Honor's attention to the case of Labajo, which is L-a-b-a-j-o, versus Best Buy stores. The citation is 478 F. Supp. 2d, 523, and this is a case from this District in 2007.

If I can go back for one moment. Mr. Harris has handed me exhibit 18, and this is a -- this is a February 7 e-mail from Christina -- Christina Porter. She has a hyphenated name, but the last name is Porter. And I believe there was testimony that she worked for Mr. Kiyosaki or for Rich Dad. And it's addressed to Ms. Del Canto and to Mr. Zanker, with copies to Ms. Stanton and to the Kiyosakis. The subject is Kim breakout session. And it says, "Hi, Samantha and Bill. Kim asked me to check with you. She would like to

do a woman and investing breakout session on Saturday afternoon. Can you help me with that? Appreciate your help."

And this -- excuse me. And as we mentioned before, the day of the document is February 7, which shows that in fact during that period between February 2nd, February 2 and February 14th, they were still having interaction with Rich Dad.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, I lost that entirely. Who was still having contact with?

MR. HARRIS: The Learning Annex, your Honor.

THE COURT: So what does that prove?

MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, it was the -- your Honor, it was the exhibit I mentioned before. I was just trying to refer you to -- you had asked about the conversation Ms. Lechter had with Mr. Zanker, and I had mentioned an exhibit and I just wanted to refer you to that.

THE COURT: But that doesn't answer my question,
that -- that would be sort of legitimate continued meetings -MR. HARRIS: I understand.

THE COURT: -- for purpose, not the results we got to do a waiver.

MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, I wasn't making argument. I was just trying to addressed -- I mentioned the exhibit. You had asked if there was testimony about the conversation. I said I thought it had come in in connection with an exhibit. I don't have -- we don't have the transcripts in front of us of

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that conversation right here. 1 2 THE COURT: All right. 3 MR. HARRIS: I was just trying --4 THE COURT: So what happened on February 7? 5 MR. HARRIS: On February 7, there was a communication 6 from the assistant for the Kiyosakis talking about how Kim 7 Kiyosaki would like to do a woman invest --THE COURT: Talking about Zanker. 8 9 MR. HARRIS: This goes to Mr. Zanker on Saturday 10 afternoon. Saturday afternoon, you know, would have been 11 fairly close to the 10th or the 11th. I'm just trying to get 12 the dates to your Honor. 13 THE COURT: All right. Okay. All right. 14 MR. DEITCH: Okay. So I talked about the lies, I 15 talked about the cover up. The third category of wrongful conduct is the pretext. And, your Honor, this relates 16 17 specifically to the juxtaposition of Ms. Lechter's February 2nd termination e-mail, if I can call it that, sent to Mr. Zanker 18 and the drafts dated January 31, 2006 that were found on her 19 20 computer of letters terminating the Learning Annex. And that,

THE COURT: I'm not inclined to pay any attention to her drafts, I must say. What does that mean to you?

those drafts were Exhibit 124A and --

MR. DEITCH: Let me explain why I think that they're highly relevant for the Court's consideration.

THE COURT: But I'm offended. People do drafts and drafts you tear up and throw away. What's the difference? I do draft opinions. They don't look like the final. Should anybody even know about them, much less attribute them to me?

MR. DEITCH: Well, they certainly reflect your thoughts at the time that you set those words on paper.

THE COURT: And nothing I care to issue, because three drafts later it didn't look anything like the draft. I mean, it's like thinking to yourself. Are you allowed to read my thoughts? Because they change. I have one thought now, I'll listen to him, I'll have of another thought, I'll listen, I'll have another thought. It's not till I say so that it's a final thought, so to speak.

MR. DEITCH: Well, I suggest to your Honor that's exactly the point, which is that Ms. Lechter was trying to come up with reasons why Rich Dad could terminate the Learning Annex. And the reason she came up with within these drafts was the completely false claim that the Learning Annex had not performed.

THE COURT: But how can that -- I still wonder how her thinking out loud, so to speak, can bind Rich Dad. That's very troubling. I mean, generally her statements do, I understand that the statement of a high level partner binds the corporation, for sure, but this is a draft -- which she never issued. She was thinking on her computer, doesn't issue it.

Can such a statement be attributed to a corporation? It's not even a statement.

MR. DEITCH: I think it's certainly -- recall, your Honor, that Ms. Lechter is the one is going to send the termination e-mail to --

THE COURT: Then she said what she said, but the drafts are kind of offensive.

MR. DEITCH: Well, I suggest to the Court that it reflects her thought process. And that given the --

THE COURT: So it's not a statement that binds the corporation. It shows one partner's thoughts or something, or her state of mind? I guess you call it state of mind?

Reflects her state of mind at a point in time?

MR. DEITCH: Your Honor, I suggest that Ms. Lechter was acting on behalf of the corporation.

THE COURT: She was acting. So it reflects her state of mind on January 31st. Okay, with that in mind, what was her state of mind according to these drafts, because that's the most it reflects.

MR. DEITCH: According to these drafts, she was thinking about -- she was thinking about terminating the Learning Annex on January 31st based on the claim that Learning Annex had not performed. And I don't think I need to go through the evidence in this trial, your Honor. It's pretty much the body of the evidence that the Learning Annex performed

1	the obligations of the Memorandum of Understanding between
2	September 7th and February 2nd.
3	And I suggest, your Honor, that on February 2nd
4	THE COURT: Well, any other drafts, anything else
5	you're going to attribute to her state of mind, what else was
6	she thinking aloud?
7	MR. DEITCH: I suggest, your Honor, when she testified
8	in her deposition
9	THE COURT: You mentioned several drafts. What else
10	was she thinking besides what you just said? She was thinking
11	of terminating Learning Annex on the basis that it had not
12	performed. Anything else from those?
13	MR. DEITCH: There's more in the drafts.
14	THE COURT: I know. Is there anything else you want
15	to mention from the drafts?
16	MR. DEITCH: That's what I wanted to mention, your
17	Honor.
18	THE COURT: Okay. That's not what she though, that's
19	not the statement that's eventually made.
20	MR. DEITCH: It's not what she did, and I suggest to
21	you it's because she couldn't, because
22	THE COURT: That's what she said. When she did send
23	the termination e-mail February 2nd, it said?
24	MR. DEITCH: It said that they were terminating the

Learning Annex based on a complaint about a communication from

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Ms. Del Canto to a PBS station. And that claim was also 1 incorrect. But it was a completely different basis --2 3 THE COURT: Right, the actual termination --4 MR. DEITCH: -- than what she had been thinking about 5 two days earlier. 6 THE COURT: The actual termination said you're being 7 terminated because of what? 8 MR. DEITCH: The termination says because we haven't 9 been able to communicate well enough. But it forwards, it 10 forwards an e-mail that deals with another issue with the PBS 11 station. And it's at the bottom of that page, which is Exhibit 12 132. That's the actual termination e-mail. 13 THE COURT: So what was this complaint from the PBS 14 station? What was the complaint?

MR. DEITCH: The complaint was that, was that the assertion that Rich Dad -- excuse me -- that the Learning Annex was telling this PBS station not to sell or not to provide Rich Dad products. And, in fact, what the message says when you look at it, is that the Learning Annex believed it was in PBS's interest for a variety of reasons not to proceed that way, but if that's what they wanted to do, that's what they should do.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DEITCH: And our suggestion to the Court, your Honor, is that the juxtaposition of these two documents, the drafts and the February 2nd, shows a pretextual reason for the

termination of the Learning Annex.

And Mr. Rapoport argued I believe on Friday, his view that the Court has to find a pretext in order to support a verdict. In any case, whether or not that's his position, that's certainly not the law.

But having said that, we believe that it is a pretext and that a pretext is sufficient, particularly when it results in an inequity to support an unjust enrichment claim.

The last, the last category of wrongful conduct is what I referred to as the prime rose path. This comes from Mr. Kiyosaki's testimony. And the Court certainly recalls that Mr. Kiyosaki testified repeatedly, both in his deposition, which I believe was referenced, and also in his trial testimony, that after December 27th, 2005, he wanted nothing to do with Mr. Zanker or the Learning Annex in terms of doing business with them. And I can give your Honor a couple of citations to the record if you like. Page 695, line 23 through page 696, line four, and also page 699, line two through eight I believe there are other instances, but those are two examples.

And, of course, the evidence is undisputed in this case that Rich Dad continued to use the Learning Annex's services to develop a new free seminar business together with Whitney throughout the month of January; that there were critical meetings on January 11th in Phoenix and January 24th

in Coral Gables, Florida, the Whitney headquarters.

THE COURT: What was the first one, Phoenix and then Coral Gables.

MR. DEITCH: January 11th and January 24th, and --

THE COURT: One second. Okay, go ahead.

MR. DEITCH: And Ms. Lechter so testified, Mr. Kane so testified, Mr. Zanker so testified. And I can provide -- I can provide citations, but I think that's undisputed that all of them said that these meetings occurred.

THE COURT: And why is that a prime rose path?

MR. DEITCH: Well, it's a prime rose path because — well, let me just — there's also two documents that also make clear the existence of the meetings, so let me just reference them; exhibit 113, which was the e-mail that included the MOU two, which describes or recaps the January 11th meeting. And also — I don't have the other exhibit number — Mr. Kane's January 27th e-mail. This was the one that had the numbered list, I believe there were 11 items. And it starts with the phrase, so here's what we decided to do. And the first one was form a company owned by these three entities. And Mr. Harris is going to get me that exhibit number which I omitted from my notes.

THE COURT: All right. The first one was what, first e-mail before the January 27th e-mail was what?

MR. DEITCH: Exhibit 113. This is Mr. Kane's e-mail

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that includes -- that we've referred to as MOU two, and the
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      other exhibit is 122A.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: That's the January 27th.
               MR. DEITCH: Yes.
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 5
               And here's the point, your Honor. I'll wait until --
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               THE COURT: What's the 113 again?
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               MR. DEITCH: 113 is Mr. Kane's January 13th, 2006
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      e-mail that includes the MOU two, says he's recapping the
9
      January 11th meeting.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. DEITCH: And then one -- you said 122A?
12
               THE COURT: Yes.
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               MR. DEITCH: Is the January 27th e-mail.
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               THE COURT: All right.
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               MR. DEITCH: That describes what they decided at the
      January 24th meeting at Whitney.
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17
               THE COURT: I see. Okay, got it.
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               MR. DEITCH: And here's the point. If Mr. Kiyosaki
      truly did not intend to do any further business with Mr. Zanker
19
20
      and the Learning Annex after or as of December 27th, what was
21
     he doing?
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               THE COURT: You said the 27th. Did you say 27th or
      22nd?
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               MR. DEITCH: December 27th is when he sent his letter
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      and that was his testimony. And I'll tell you what he was
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doing in January. He was taking unfair advantage of the Learning Annex's services to continue to develop the deal with Whitney with no intention of compensating the Learning Annex.

And that's why I say he was leading the Learning Annex down the prim rose path.

THE COURT: What was the expression on 12/27; what did he say? That was an e-mail?

MR. RAPOPORT: That was the letter, your Honor, the five page letter that Mr. Kiyosaki sent to Mr. Zanker, which is exhibit 96, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. All right.

MR. DEITCH: And you'll recall Mr. Kiyosaki said very strongly, several times --

THE COURT: Oh.

MR. DEITCH: -- I wanted nothing to do with them.

THE COURT: Oh, yeah.

MR. DEITCH: That was pretty clear.

So they're leading him down the prime rose path suggesting to the Learning Annex that this is going to be a deal that they're going to make a lot of money on, so that they'll continue to help with their relationship with Whitney, to cement the deal throughout January. And if, in fact, Mr. Kiyosaki did not intend after December to include the Learning Annex in that deal, that is inequitable. And if that's not inequitable, conduct I don't know what is.

On the other hand, your Honor, just to kind of put the end on this. If, contrary to his testimony, Mr. Kiyosaki did not have that intention, then I suggest to the Court that you can infer from that testimony consciousness of guilt about what followed.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, I don't understand that.

MR. DEITCH: On the one hand, if Mr. Kiyosaki did not intend -- if his testimony was truthful, that he did not intend to have business with the Learning Annex --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DEITCH: -- then it's simply unfair conduct taking their services without intention to compensate them.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DEITCH: On the other hand, if he was lying about it here, that that lie shows consciousness of guilt because he knows that he continued to take the services of Learning Annex throughout that ensuing period.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DEITCH: Now, your Honor, when I first stood up I told you that I wanted to address some of the legal issues to make our record, and I'll do it, I'll do it relatively briefly. And I understand that the Court has already ruled on these issues.

First, as the Court knows, the jury returned an award in favor of the Learning Annex on the quantum meruit claim, and

we believe that award stands without any further showing.

THE COURT: The problem is I've said in this case that it's the law of the case that one of the elements of quantum meruit is unjust enrichment.

MR. DEITCH: I understand, your Honor. Our position is that to the extent that there are four elements required for quantum meruit, that this is effectively adding elements to quantum meruit, and we believe that's not required by the law.

The second issue is that with respect to unjust enrichment claim, we believe the jury is the proper fact finder the proper body to decide.

THE COURT: How can you say that in the face of the New York State Court saying explicitly the jury must never, must never make an award for unjust enrichment? And I quoted it to you from the PJI, so can you take that decision? I'm just curious. How can you close your eyes to New York law? It's quoted in the opinion.

MR. DEITCH: Your Honor, Ms. Withers is more familiar than I am.

Our view is that while we acknowledge that it's in the petit jury instructions, we believe --

THE COURT: That a Court must -- a jury must never -- okay, go ahead.

MR. DEITCH: We believe there are other lines of case law that suggest otherwise, and we're preserving the issue

because we believe that's the proper view of the law.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DEITCH: The third issue, your Honor, is to the ——
to the extent that the element of equity and good conscience is
an issue for the Court to decide, we think that this is a
narrow mandate; that the jury determines the facts as to
credibility of witnesses and what inferences.

THE COURT: True.

MR. DEITCH: I'm sure, your Honor, that you take the position as well that you can consider what -- whether those facts meet the proper character of what is required for unjust enrichment, but not to decide contrary to the jury's findings as to the facts. We believe that that was for the jury.

THE COURT: I can't find contrary to the jury's findings of fact.

One second. I just want to cite exactly, I want to cite for the record from two, volume two of the New York

Pattern Jury Instructions comment to instruction number four point two. "It should never be left to the jury to say the defendant has been unjustly enriched nor should in equity and good conscience repay." I'm just saying that particular committee wrote that.

MR. DEITCH: Your Honor, the fourth issue is one I've already addressed, which was simply the question of whether bad faith is required as opposed to simply showing inequity -- yes,

or wrongful conduct. And I just -- two cases to draw the Court's attention to one. Is Rosensweig, which is R-o-s-e-n-s-w-e-i-g versus Friedland, F-r-i-e-d-l-a-n-d. It's a slip opinion from the Second Department, 924, New York State Second, 99, and it's dated May 10 of this year.

And the other case -- I'll let you catch up.

THE COURT: I got it.

MR. DEITCH: Okay, is Ultramar Energy Limited. That's

THE COURT: I know now to spell it.

MR. DEITCH: You got it. Okay, versus Chase manhattan Bank, that's 179, Appellate Division Second, 592, that's from the First Department, 1992. And, your Honor, for the reasons that we've described, we submit that the Court should --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, what do these two cases stand for?

MR. DEITCH: These stand for the proposition that unjust enrichment does not require a showing of wrongful conduct, but rather based on showing that principles of equity and good conscience require --

THE COURT: Right, I think that's right.

MR. DEITCH: And for the reasons that we've described in the record, that we described, we believe that there's overwhelming evidence, and the Court should make a finding from this hearing in accord with the jury's verdict. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Rapoport?

MR. RAPOPORT: Your Honor, just to go over a couple of things that I know we have mentioned in the past, but unjust enrichment damages are not available for activities that otherwise further the plaintiff's own economic interest. It is from Abrams v. Unity Mutual Life, 237 F.3d 866, citing Song Bird.

THE COURT: Is that Second Circuit?

MR. RAPOPORT: This is Seventh Circuit. Finding that plaintiff's services were designed to promote their own interests, thus they were not unjust.

THE COURT: Yes, that's the problem here. I wrote the same thing in a case that I found when I was researching this issue over the weekend called Gidatex v. Campanello, and I cited all the case law ten years ago that said the same thing.

MR. RAPOPORT: Now, your Honor, we have been through the factual grounds with Mr. Deitch, but the factual grounds with respect to looking at what truly is bad faith here I believe are not as they have been put to you just moments ago, and so I want to go through a few things just in response a little bit to Mr. Deitch. I do have my own notes as well, but in response to Mr. Deitch there is one thing that I think is left out, and I think is crucial.

THE COURT: You think it's crucial?

17D7LEA2

MR. RAPOPORT: Crucial for the court. And that is in almost -- in all cases a contemporaneous writing is certainly better than a recollection of a conversation six years later.

THE COURT: True, OK.

MR. RAPOPORT: We have those three contemporaneous writings: December 19, 2005 signed by Robert and Kim Kiyosaki and Sharon Lechter.

THE COURT: Is that an exhibit number?

MR. RAPOPORT: Yes, it's 94, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. RAPOPORT: Then we have the December 27th e-mail from Robert Kiyosaki to Bill Zanker, which is 96, Judge.

That's December 27th.

THE COURT: I got that.

MR. RAPOPORT: Then you also have, which was not mentioned earlier, the apology letter from Mr. Zanker, which is Exhibit 99.

THE COURT: And it is dated?

MR. RAPOPORT: That is dated January 3, 2006. But,

Judge, aside from this the one really important thing that has

been overlooked I think by the plaintiffs in this case when

they cite Ms. Lechter's conduct and when they site

Ms. Lechter's transcript, I don't think this court can forget

Mr. Zanker's own words saying that the lawsuit between the

Lechters and the Kiyosakis was a vicious one.

17D7LEA2

So, I think that special notice has to be paid and special weight given to Sharon Lechter's testimony because it's clear while there is no love loss between Mr. Zanker and the Kiyosakis, clearly there is no love loss between Sharon Lechter and the Kiyosakis either.

But when Sharon Lechter was called upon to testify, after she had settled with the Kiyosakis, after there was no more financial interest whatsoever, all she had to do was just simply -- I mean Mr. Deitch is talking about her state of mind on the 31st when she was writing drafts -- all she had to do at any point in time was to say, listen, you know, we used him, we through them away because this is what bad people like -- I didn't want to do it, but Robert and Kim are bad people and this is what they did.

It is crucial to listen to the testimony of Sharon Lechter on a few different points, but clearly when she is talking about the termination itself, and when she is talking about the December 19th, the December 27th letters and the issues that arose, and when she is talking about something else -- Mr. Deitch mentioned the January 24th meeting in Florida, I think that Mr. Deitch -- while Mr. Kane wrote an e-mail at the end of it, the real key to that meeting takes place with Sharon Lechter in the bathroom.

Sharon Lechter testified -- and it was read into the record here -- Sharon Lechter testified that she was so shocked

by the changes in the nature of the business that were being suggested to her that day, that because -- and if you also remember, Judge, she testified she had been unplugged for a while because her father had died.

THE COURT: I do remember that.

MR. RAPOPORT: OK. So, she testified that after being unplugged she went to this meeting, which means that she hadn't really paid attention to anything. She goes to the meeting.

They are talking to her about different -- what she considers to be different terms.

THE COURT: Who is they?

MR. RAPOPORT: The Learning Annex and Whitney.

THE COURT: Learning Annex and Whitney.

MR. RAPOPORT: Yeah. And she's so — her word was shocked — I will get to it eventually, but her word was that she was shocked at what had happened. And she called Robert, and she said to Robert did you do anything to change what we were talking about here? And Robert said no. She went back, she told everybody that. And at the end of the day while John Kane sent out action points, all you have left is Sharon Lechter's testimony that when she left there she was shocked that things had been changed in a way that she didn't recognize them. And the one person in the world who you wouldn't expect to stand up and help our case —

THE COURT: Right.

MR. RAPOPORT: -- is Sharon Lechter, but at every step she ratifies what we were saying about good faith.

And now I will sort of go through what I had.

One of the first things I wanted to talk to the court about is Exhibit AA, and that was the limited partnership which your Honor said I could not argue to the jury. And I think this agreement is very important because — I mean I can cite you through it, but the end result of this agreement is on Exhibit 4.9 to the agreement, and the end result here is that for consideration Learning Annex LLC transferred to this new entity — in order to get financing or whatever it wants, but we don't know because it was all redacted and blacked out — Learning Annex transferred for consideration their rights to this lawsuit.

I believe that at any point in time this jury should have known, or you as the arbitrator now of unjust enrichment should know that if I've already gotten my consideration for something, how is it that I am entitled to get my consideration twice for the same thing, which is this lawsuit?

THE COURT: Can I look at the exact language of transferring the rights of this lawsuit to whom?

MR. RAPOPORT: To Learning Annex LP, the new entity.

THE COURT: So, who is Learning Annex LP?

MR. RAPOPORT: That's the whole point, Judge. It's some new entity that they transferred all their assets to.

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THE COURT: Yes, but isn't it all Zanker anyway? MR. RAPOPORT: No, this is their new -- this is a financing partner who came in and provided whatever amounts of We don't know; it's all blacked out. THE COURT: But I am asking the plaintiffs lawyers. If indeed Learning Annex LLC transferred its rights to this lawsuit to Learning Annex LP, shouldn't you have added Learning Annex LP as a party plaintiff? MS. WITHERS: Your Honor, I have spoken briefly with the corporate lawyer who handled this. My understanding is that this was part of a financing transaction that was a merger and that we can discuss further with that corporate attorney in case there are other implications, but there is no reason that I know of that we can't just add them under Rule 25. THE COURT: Who has an interest in Learning Annex LP? Who has the financial interest in that company?

MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, Mr. Zanker testified about his ownership interest in Learning Annex.

THE COURT: Don't say Learning Annex. I am trying to distinguish Learning Annex LLC from Learning Annex LP.

MR. HARRIS: I am trying to be clear. Mr. Zanker -it is not an identical group of owners between the plaintiffs
in this case and Learning Annex LP, but it's very similar
owners, and Mr. Zanker has a material interest in that company.

THE COURT: Well, who is Learning Annex LP? Who is

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      the owner?
               MS. WITHERS: It's Mr. Zanker and another investor,
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      CMS.
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               THE COURT: Yes. And who else? That's it?
               MS. WITHERS: That's what Mr. Zanker is able to
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      remember off the top of his head. We would have to refer to
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 7
      the corporate records to be detailed.
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               THE COURT: So, you don't know the percentages right
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      now. Right?
               MR. ZANKER: I don't know.
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               THE COURT: What's this exact language of at
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      agreement?
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               MR. RAPOPORT: Your Honor, in this agreement, it's
     page 10 --
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               THE COURT: I don't have a copy.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: Sorry.
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               THE COURT: Because I have the book called Plaintiff's
     Admitted Trial Exhibits.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: Right, it's in that.
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               THE COURT: Plaintiff's admitted?
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               MR. RAPOPORT: Sorry. Defendants.
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               THE COURT: I wasn't given a defendants book.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: You don't have it?
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               THE COURT: I was given the plaintiff's book.
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MR. RAPOPORT: We gave it to the court, it went to the

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jury. I thought you got it back. We didn't receive it back.
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               THE COURT: So, maybe it's sitting in the jury room
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      right now. Could one of my clerks go in there to see if
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      anything is in there? See if any of these black notebooks are
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      in there. Thank you.
6
               Anyway.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: Your Honor, I mean I have another copy.
               THE COURT: OK, hand it up.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: It has yellow post-its in it, but if
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      you look at page 10, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Page 10 of the agreement?
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               MR. RAPOPORT: That's correct. It's marked at the
13
     bottom LA for Learning Annex 18071.
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               THE COURT: OK.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: 2.1 is the contribution and acquisition
      of acquired assets.
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               THE COURT: OK.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: And so that in 2.1 it refers to --
     within are referred --
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               THE COURT: Well, who is the seller?
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               Oh, look what we found, notebooks. OK.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: I apologize, Judge.
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               THE COURT: That's OK. So, that's probably the
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     plaintiff's and defendants' exhibits.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: Right.
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MR. DEITCH: May we use the defendant's copy so we can see this agreement as well?

THE COURT: Oh, you don't have it? Yes, you can. I was going to let my law clerk follow along, but go ahead.

So, you need to look at page 10. He is referring to page 10.

MR. RAPOPORT: Right.

THE COURT: Well, give him a minute. They have to find it.

MR. RAPOPORT: Under the --

THE COURT: Hold on. Wait until the plaintiffs get to page 10.

2.1 at the bottom of the page it says contribution and acquisition of acquired assets.

MR. RAPOPORT: And then you see the schedule.

THE COURT: Before that, before that I see the seller is LA LLC.

MR. RAPOPORT: Correct. And, Judge, if you go down on page 11 you will see under xii is "All seller's claims, causes of action and other legal rights and remedies, whether or not known on the closing date, relating to seller's ownership of acquired assets and/or the operation of seller's business, including the claims and causes of action and legal rights set forth in schedule 2.1A."

Now, schedule 2.1A then is on page -- it's on page

18137, Judge, Learning Annex marked page 18137.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. RAPOPORT: And there it says, "Acquired assets claimed against Rich Dad and Whitney Education, detailed on attached schedule 4.9A." And then when you go to schedule 4.9A, which is virtually all blacked out and redacted except for a small part, that's Learning Annex 18180. It refers to this lawsuit filed December 29, 2008.

Now, one other page, Judge, that wasn't in that chain but that I would refer the court to is page 14 of the agreement itself. The bottom is blacked out, but before the bottom it says "the consideration provided by partnership to seller for acquired assets shall be as follows..." So, clearly they got consideration for selling this claim.

So, as far as the argument that we make is that they have already been paid once what they consider fair consideration for this claim, and when you are talking about equity injustice, to be paid twice obviously is inequitable.

THE COURT: Well, look, the long and short is the plaintiffs have a real problem. The cause of action was transferred to the partnership. If you look at page 1 of the agreement it says, "Asset contribution agreement parties. The Learning Annex LP (herein after known as the partnership), Learning Annex LLC, (herein after the seller)." And it does say seller transfers all this to the partnership, explicitly

naming this claim. So, this claim doesn't belong to The Learning Annex LLC, which is the seller, it belongs to The Learning Annex LP, without a doubt.

MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, two things about that. One is they have the economic interest in the claim but Learning Annex Holdings is still entitled to continue as the plaintiff in the case.

THE COURT: What are you talking about? They sold this claim.

MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, my understanding of the law is that if I transfer -- if I bring a claim and I transfer an economic interest in that claim --

THE COURT: Not an economic interest. You sold the entire claim. It's gone, you sold it.

MR. HARRIS: I understand that. If I sell the claim

THE COURT: You sold the claim, it's no longer yours, you gave it away.

MR. HARRIS: Then I am still the proper plaintiff.

THE COURT: Why is that? You gave away the claim.

It's not your claim. You sold it to somebody else. A sold the claim to B. B can bring the lawsuit.

MR. HARRIS: I am still the person that has been hurt by the conduct of Rich Dad.

THE COURT: You sold the claim. There is no point in

our arguing. You sold the claim. You've got a problem. You sold the claim to somebody else.

MR. HARRIS: And then the second thing, your Honor, is that we believe that we could add Learning Annex LP as a proper party under the rules.

THE COURT: I think that's probably the only way out, not pretty but the only way out.

MR. RAPOPORT: Your Honor, I mean obviously it's after the trial.

entered. In fact the trial is continuing as we speak. This trial is not over because it has a nonjury component, so you can't say it's after the trial has ended. It hasn't ended. At your own request there is a nonjury component. So, the trial is not over until I --

MR. RAPOPORT: I understand. I misspoke. A apologize.

THE COURT: So, probably the first motion to consider is your motion under Rule 25 to add Learning Annex LP as a party plaintiff. Are you making the motion?

MR. HARRIS: Yes. Yes, your Honor.

MR. RAPOPORT: Your Honor, in August --

THE COURT: August of?

MR. RAPOPORT: -- of I believe 2010 at a conference before the court the request was made to amend when we were

talking about the summary judgment motion. I don't know if you recall it.

THE COURT: I do not recall it.

MR. RAPOPORT: OK. In that there was a request made to amend, and the request was already denied.

THE COURT: So add this party plaintiff?

MR. RAPOPORT: Well, they said they wanted to amend the complaint, and that was denied at that time.

THE COURT: I have no idea what that request was. I don't know what they wanted to add. Maybe there is correspondence, maybe a motion. I don't know what they wanted to add in August 2010.

MR. RAPOPORT: Your Honor, I maintain obviously though, regardless, I mean if your Honor agrees at this late time to amend the complaint, it still doesn't change the fact that Learning Annex LLC has received consideration already for its claim in the first place.

THE COURT: Well, I don't think that's entirely fair.

This is a package of a lot of things being transferred to

Learning Annex LP, a lot of things. One of those things is

whatever Learning Annex LP might recover. So it's a claim that

essentially at that point can't be valued. The claimants

transferred that to that party; that party can then sue. I had

this case already. It's just another case, but I had it. Do

you want to know the name of that case that took ten years to

resolve too?

MR. RAPOPORT: I would be happy to look.

THE COURT: Oh, boy. Load funding. I don't remember the rest of the details, but it was exactly that, the claim was sold and somebody else brought the claim.

MR. RAPOPORT: Does your Honor happen to have the name handy? Is that a nightmare you remember that you could give me?

THE COURT: You wouldn't want to know. It was such a complex case. One of the interesting issues in the case was champerty, because champerty actually was raised because they were selling a claim. It was interesting solely for the purpose of bringing a lawsuit, which is not true here. That was the sole purpose of the transfer, to be able to bring a lawsuit. It was very interesting because in the end it went from the Second Circuit to the New York Court of Appeals, and the New York Court of Appeals I think was worried about mortgage foreclosures. It's when the markets started to fall apart, and everybody was selling claims. It's more than you wanted to know, but they had to reject champerty, or the financial crisis would have been worse than it was.

MR. RAPOPORT: Always happy to learn, Judge.

THE COURT: It was really fascinating how this played out.

The good news in the case, however -- this may be

worth saying on the record -- after an endless trial, after endless appeals with the Second Circuit and the New York Court of Appeals case, it settled. It settled. S-e-t-t-l-e-d.

MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, Mr. Rapoport and I have already spoken to your clerk.

THE COURT: So I hear. My clerk suggests 10:30 on July 28. Whatever she says is usually right. So, if she says so.

MR. RAPOPORT: Your Honor, as I mentioned through
Ms. Simonson, I need to confirm that date and time for sure.
We believed that was going to be OK, but I still have parties I can't reach, so that's why I said that.

MR. HARRIS: And plaintiffs are available, your Honor.

THE COURT: Look, continue to work with Ms. Simonson in getting us a date. So we can do that promptly.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you, your Honor.

Anyway, you made the motion right now to add the party plaintiff. If you want to oppose it in writing, I guess I can't stop you, but do it very promptly. I would say today is Wednesday. Next Wednesday? If you are going to oppose it in writing, you have to do it by next Wednesday.

Then you don't need to do in writing on the moving papers, you can do it all in the reply. You have made the motion orally. If they do submit a writing by next Wednesday, let's make sure this all happens before the settlement -- next

Wednesday is the 20th? So, hopefully if you could respond by the 25th, which will be before we meet.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: It's an important point. I understand. I think we're done with it.

MR. RAPOPORT: Yes, I'm going on to something else.

THE COURT: Oh, good, OK, OK.

MR. RAPOPORT: Now, your Honor, basically the heart --

THE COURT: Let me hand this back to you. Go ahead.

MR. RAPOPORT: The heart of my argument -- which I sort of started out of sequence but I'll go back to it -- goes back again to those letters on December 19 and December 27, and it goes to what has been claimed to be the bad faith of my clients, but the evidence hasn't really showed that, and I will tell you why.

Those two letters are the only contemporaneous writings, along with Mr. Zanker's apology letter. So, anything else is something you could talk about five or six years later, but the reality of it is that these are the writings we have.

THE COURT: Why do you say those are the only contemporaneous writings? He started his presentation I think by talking about the two February 2nd writings.

MR. RAPOPORT: These are the substantive writings that exist to show what was in the minds of my clients.

THE COURT: In December.

MR. RAPOPORT: In December. And these two letters, while your Honor has heard painstaking detail about them, there are a couple of things in there that we keep repeating. One is there was a three-way deal that Mr. Zanker tried to get Donald Trump to sign first and then go to Mr. Kiyosaki. There is no question but that anybody in Mr. Kiyosaki's position or Sharon Lechter's position or Kim Kiyosaki's position would have the right to believe at that point they were trying to be leveraged into a deal they never agreed to.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. RAPOPORT: But the key to these — and also you will have to remember Mr. Deitch was talking about Mr. Kiyosaki going to the meeting of January 11. In Mr. Kiyosaki's letter on the 27 he said this is not to say that we will never be partners. It was a personal letter where he believed that Bill Zanker had gone off the rails. He wasn't saying in this letter I'm never going to speak to you again, I'm never going to meet you again, I'm never going to talk to you again. He didn't say it.

So, the fact that he spoke to him again or even tried, even if he tried to work out a way to bring Mr. Zanker back into the fold, if you will, while in his own mind he believed that wasn't going to happen as of the 27. You can't now come to him and say because you went to a meeting on the 11th --

THE COURT: Well, it's more than that. When he

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testified at the trial he basically said I never want to do
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      business with this man again. He was very definitive.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: Right.
               THE COURT: But then they point out the two meetings
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      in January.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: No, the one meeting. He went to one.
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               THE COURT: But there were two meetings with Rich Dad,
      with Rich Dad the company.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: Right, keeping in mind that there were
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      three principals.
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               THE COURT: Yes, of course.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: And that one principal doesn't decide
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      for all.
               THE COURT: Except the first letter was from Robert
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      and Kim, Exhibit 94.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: Right.
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               THE COURT: Maybe it was all three; I don't really
18
      know.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: And that terminated the MOU.
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               THE COURT: And then Exhibit 96 is from Robert only.
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               MR. RAPOPORT: Right. And that terminated the MOU
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      again.
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               THE COURT: There is none from Robert, Kim and
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     Lechter?
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                                   The first was from Robert, Kim and
               MR. RAPOPORT: No.
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Sharon on December 19. The second was just a personal letter, as Robert testified, from Robert to Bill Zanker.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. RAPOPORT: But the key to these letters, your Honor, when you are seeking to determine what was the good faith or lack of good faith on the part of people, one of the keys s to these letters aside from the fact that they're contemporaneous, they explain exactly situations that are reasonable to them, was that Bill Zanker in his own apology letter not only did he acknowledge that all of their claims were correct, but he also said a couple of things in that apology letter that were also very important, and he said in the transcript:

"Q. Do you see in the second sentence with it starts "but I can't. I can apologize, and I can explain what I saw. I messed up thought, so I'm not sure an explanation helps, but I think our relationship deserves it, I understand it doesn't cure the ills."

Even Bill Zanker -- and that's his transcript page 342?

THE COURT: I don't understand what that means to you.

MR. RAPOPORT: It's simple. What it means is that Bill Zanker is acknowledging at this trial he knew a mere apology wasn't enough. There have been arguments made that simply which by apologizing and by going to a meeting on the

11th that Robert was now saying everything is fine. But Zanker himself acknowledged that an apology alone doesn't cure all ills.

And Mr. Zanker further in that letter, it goes on, he basically goes on in his apology letter to acknowledge all the claims that were made by Mr. Kiyosaki, by Mr. and Mrs. Kiyosaki and Sharon Lechter in the two letters. So, at that point in time you have Mr. Zanker himself confirming that what they've said is correct. You then have the parties meeting again and meeting again on the 11th and the 24th of January.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. RAPOPORT: So, an effort by the parties there to do something together is not -- is not -- I don't see how you say that's bad faith by saying, OK, let me try and see if we can't work something out. Mr. Kiyosaki went to one meeting.

THE COURT: At most the point would be that you would knock out the fourth of Mr. Deitch's argument, the primrose path argument, because I noted all the dates there. That started with after 12/27 Kiyosakis says I don't want to do business with you, and then lo and behold there are two meetings. So, at most you have gotten rid of the fourth of his three, but that still leaves his other three points which he calls lies, cover-up and pretext.

MR. RAPOPORT: We're not done. We're not done yet.

The other thing about Mr. Zanker's e-mail from page 302 of the

trial is you asked him, the court:

"THE COURT: If you were considering going in business with someone whose ethics were questioned, would that be good for you?

"THE WITNESS: No."

Mr. Zanker knew if you were going into business with somebody and you thought they were dishonest, it's not a good thing. Even he acknowledged it.

So, what happened was there were legitimate questions, and it's uncontroverted that there were legitimate questions on the part of the Kiyosakis as to whether or not this was the right person to get into this kind of business with.

They had been doing the expo forever. They both -for a year. They both made money on the expos. They had
agreed without question to continue to do the expos, and they
did it. Somehow that has become evidence somehow of bad faith
because they agreed to do the expos and they did them. So, I'm
not quite certain how that plays out.

The reality of it is that by doing the expos they continued what was a benefit to both parties, and, you know, that's all the business that they were doing,. For certain the other business they were doing was to try and determine if they could get into business together, and because of the issues raised in the 19th, on the 27th and the rest, the Kiyosakis and Ms. Lechter decided not to.

But, again, Judge, when you get to the issue of bad faith, aside from the fact that Mr. Zanker ratified everything the Kiyosaki said and Ms. Lechter said about why they no longer trusted him and wanted to do business with him, aside from that you must take into consideration, even as we now get to the February 2 e-mail -- which is the third time they terminated this relationship. The third time -- but when you get to that e-mail again you have to remember that Sharon Lechter testified in this case. At no point in time did Sharon Lechter ever say anything about the fact that the Kiyosakis, you know, wanted her to go down the road and try and somehow take advantage of Mr. Zanker. Sharon Lechter was the one who said that on the 25th when she went to a meeting she was shocked.

This is not evidence of bad faith. This is evidence of good faith and trying to make a deal happen. But then after a while you just realize you can't deal with these people anymore, and you just decide not to do it.

Now, if you go and you write a draft of a letter and decide not to send it, I don't see what that does either, but I will tell you that by sending an e-mail on the 2nd of February and for the third time saying we're done, everything is off, we no longer want to be in business with you --

THE COURT: Well, that would be OK if it stopped at that. But then it said we are stopping negotiations with Whitney.

MR. RAPOPORT: Right, of course. Now we are going to talk about this. Why she threw that in, I don't know.

However, I will tell you that stopping doesn't mean never starting again.

THE COURT: Never, but we are talking about eight minutes.

MR. RAPOPORT: Well, that would be nice if the eight minute e-mail -- which everybody loves so much and which people think is so funny -- had anything to do with negotiations other than saying we love your company.

THE COURT: No, it said more.

MR. RAPOPORT: Let's talk.

THE COURT: No, no, it's an invitation. It's an overture. It says we love your company, please call. If that's not an opening of negotiations --

MR. RAPOPORT: Your Honor, it doesn't say we love your company so please call because we want to talk about points one, two, three, four.

THE COURT: But you can read that into it. I'm sorry, but when somebody says we love your company, please call, they're opening negotiations. They are certainly not stopping negotiations; they are opening negotiations.

MR. RAPOPORT: Well, they are opening them again eight minutes later, which is if you want to call it opening -- and I don't believe that --

THE COURT: Well, I do. I think you're stuck.

MR. RAPOPORT: But it's still eight minutes later.

And the other thing is there is something that I don't think we are taking into consideration at all when it has to do with Mr. Deitch's cover-up.

First of all, we had the right to terminate this agreement anytime we wanted to. But, secondly, when it comes to this cover-up that Mr. Deitch is talking about, this isn't a cover-up. This is business. We have no obligation to go to anyone and talk to them.

THE COURT: No, you're mixing up -- he was very organized. I was in the lie column; I wasn't up to the cover-up. The cover-up he says is that there is all this going back and forth between Whitney and Rich Dad, of which Zanker doesn't know. That's all. That's what he calls the cover-up, that he doesn't know until there is a public announcement.

I have a jury selection scheduled for noon, and I knew that. Did you start at 11:30; I know you don't believe it.

MR. RAPOPORT: I'm sorry. Judge, there are just a couple of points I have to make quickly, I guess.

One of the most important points also, aside from Ms. Lechter in effect ratifying all of the acts of herself and the Kiyosakis when she didn't have to, comes from what happens next. If you want evidence of good faith and the fact that we were the ones dealing in good faith, then forget about people

talking. Take a look at the fact that, one, Bill Zanker, who is I think if nothing else proved to be voluble at some point, Bill Zanker finds out in September — regardless of what primrose path — finds out in September and doesn't say a thing. He has lawyers, he has everybody. The day after he finds out in September, or when he finds out in June and says he's got a gut feeling, no lawyer writes anything.

What is the next contact? The next contact is Bill Zanker in June of 2007 telling the Kiyosakis in an e-mail I have boat loads of money for you, we can make boat loads of money. And if you want more evidence of good faith, Judge, and more evidence of what the state of mind of the Kiyosakis was, remember that their response to Bill Zanker offering them boat loads of money is to do exactly what they said they were doing in February of 2006, and that is not to do business with him anymore. They didn't even respond. They didn't even seek to look and see how much of this boat loads of money that they could have.

And somehow you are being asked to decide that it is fair and just that The Learning Annex should wait for two years and nine months or ten months before it says boo.

THE COURT: The problem with that argument is that I didn't write the statute of limitations.

MR. RAPOPORT: It's not a statute of limitations argument.

THE COURT: I understand. It's equity. 1 2 MR. RAPOPORT: Right. 3 THE COURT: We are talking about an equitable claim, 4 so equitable remedy. So, if it's not a statute of limitations, 5 it's laches. Do I think it's laches that he waited for two 6 That's the equitable equivalent of the statute of 7 limitations. 8 MR. RAPOPORT: Right. But what we are doing here is 9 you are trying to go back to February of 2006 and decide what 10 is in people's minds. 11 THE COURT: I have to do that. 12 MR. RAPOPORT: And I am telling you it's clear that 13 there was no foul in Bill Zanker's mind in 2006, 2007 when he 14 wrote the e-mails, 2008 until December. 15 When Bill Zanker found out that the February 14th waiver e-mail supposedly that was just asked for for 16 17 housekeeping reasons, supposedly was such an evidence of bad 18 faith, he still didn't say a thing, nor did his lawyers who 19 were copied on it. 20 When they found out that the February 2 --THE COURT: What happened in December of '07? 21 22 MR. RAPOPORT: December of '08 they filed a complaint. 23 THE COURT: Sorry, '08. What happened? Why did he 24 suddenly wake up? You don't know.

MR. RAPOPORT: No. But what I will say is that all of

his actions are consistent with the fact that Mr. Kiyosaki, Mrs. Kiyosaki and the Lechters did nothing wrong, that they terminated him. But, you know, you have to believe here that Bill Zanker didn't scream foul in 2006. 2007 he not only doesn't scream foul but he says, hey, lets do more business together. 2008 he doesn't scream foul until December. And he does all of this because he believes on February 2 they somehow cut him out of this deal unlawfully, or he believes on February 14th that they somehow tried to get him to sign this letter by fraud.

The real fraud here is Mr. Zanker himself whose affidavit in the motion for summary judgment spells out some completely different story about how it was that he was, he said, coerced into signing the February 14 e-mail, that he never testified to here, never testified to in his original deposition.

His original deposition the only thing he said -- he didn't testify to the one conversation he supposedly had. The only thing he said was Sharon Lechter called me and said she wanted it for housekeeping purposes. And that's it.

But I think that the best evidence here of the fact that in the mind of Bill Zanker and in the mind of Learning Annex nothing was wrong, there was no deceit, there was no fraud, is that they never so much as said a word. Not one word. The only thing they wanted to do was more business with

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the Kiyosakis. And the only thing the Kiyosakis wanted to do 1 2 was say that their letters from December were correct, they 3 didn't want to do business at all. 4 THE COURT: OK, I think I must stop. I scheduled a 5 jury selection for 12, and we are way past that. I've got to 6 move on. 7 So, I think I've got the gist of everybody's argument, and I reserve decision. 8 9 MR. RAPOPORT: Thank you, your Honor. 10 MR. HARRIS: Thank you, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: But please get back to my clerk on that 12 date. 13 MR. RAPOPORT: Yes, Judge. 14 THE COURT: Thank you. All right. Thanks, everybody. 15 16 17 18 19 20